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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Sixth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
15-22 April 1985

Annotated Provisional Agenda

CONFERENCE THEME: African economic and social crisis: review, prospects and perspectives

INTRODUCTION

1. Opening of the meeting (agenda item 1)

The formal opening of the sixth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole will take place at Africa Hall on Monday 15 April 1985 at 4 p.m.

2. Election of officers (agenda item 2)

In accordance with rules 14 and 15 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole will elect from among the representatives of member States a Chairman, a first Vice-Chairman, a second Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur. The outgoing officers of the meeting will remain in office until the election of their successors. They are eligible for re-election.

3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work (agenda item 3)

In accordance with rule 9 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the meeting will adopt its agenda and establish the procedure for the conduct of its business (Document E/ECA/TPCW.6/Rev.3).

PART I: African Economic and Social Crisis: Review of Developments since the Commission's last Session in May 1984

1. Report of the Regional Ministerial Meeting on Africa's External Indebtedness (agenda item 1, Part I)

The Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole will have before it a report of the Regional Ministerial Meeting on Africa's External Indebtedness (Document E/ECA/CM.11/5) which was held in Addis Ababa from 16 to 20 June 1984. This report

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sets out the major concerns of the African countries about the increasing indebtedness and the resulting problems of debt servicing by African countries. It makes specific recommendations regarding the position which African countries should adopt vis-à-vis the international community in dealing with Africa's external debt crisis. The report also contains the Addis Ababa Declaration on Africa's External Indebtedness which was adopted at the end of the Ministerial Conference and was annexed to the ECA Special Memorandum adopted by the Conference of Ministers of Africa's Economic and Social Crisis. It is expected that TEPCOW would consider this report in the light of recent developments and pronounce itself on what future action should be taken to alleviate the external debt crisis.

2. Report on the special debates on the African economic and social crisis at the 1984 summer session of ECOSOC, the 39th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the 20th Summit of the Organization of African Unity (agenda item 2 part I)

Following the adoption by the tenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers of the Special Memorandum on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis (E/ECA/CM.10/37/Rev.2), extensive discussions took place at the 1984 Second Regular Session of the Economic and Social Council, the 39th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the 20th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity. As requested by the ECA Conference of Ministers, the Special Memorandum and other documents prepared in the context of the Secretary-General's initiative by his special Representative on Africa's Economic Crisis, served as background documents in the above fora.

The present report (Document E/ECA/CM.11/27) provides a brief account of the special debates that took place in ECOSOC, in the General Assembly and at the OAU 20th Summit. The declarations adopted at the 39th Session of the General Assembly and the 20th Session of the Assembly of heads of State and Government of the OAU are also analysed. Finally, some follow-up activities are also reviewed particularly the recent initiatives of the Secretary-General after the adoption of the Declaration of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic situation in Africa and the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU to devote its 21st ordinary session in 1985 mainly to economic issues.

3. Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1983-1984 (agenda item 3 part I)

Under this item the Conference will be presented with a report entitled Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1983-1984 (E/ECA/CM.11/16) which provides at the regional level and as far as possible at the country level an analysis of the economic situation in the period 1983-1984 together with a forecast for 1985. The main findings of the Survey are that due to the drought and other factors, the region has not been able to share in the world economic recovery; recession is continuing, regional output showing not upward trend and being estimated in 1984 at 10 per cent under the 1980 level on per capita basis

and at 1980 prices; the external balance has improved but this has been achieved through a severe contraction of imports which has had a damaging impact on production. Prospects are for a modest growth of around 3 per cent in real terms in 1985 provided that normal weather conditions are restored. A special study annexed to the Survey deals with the issue of devaluation in an attempt to provide member States with an objective discussion of its effects and use.

4. ADB/ECA annual economic report 1985: (agenda item 4 part I)

The report presented for the first time to the Conference of Ministers follows the one prepared last year. This year the report focuses on the issue of debt management; an attempt is made to measure the external debt of Africa by bringing together all the information available and to analyse the problems raised by debt servicing in African countries. Solutions to the debt problem and approaches to debt management are also studied (Document E/ECA/CM.11/26).

5. Critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa, 1984 (agenda item 5 part I) and The crisis and food and agriculture development (agenda item 2(c)(i) part II) (see item 2(d)(i) part II)

PART II: Economic issues coming before the twenty-first summit of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity as agreed by the forty-first Session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization, Addis Ababa, 25 February-4 March 1985:

1. The Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos: Assessment and measures for accelerated implementation:

(a) Progress report on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos:

(i) By member States (agenda sub item (i) part II)

The paper which contains in document E/ECA/CM.11/73 aims at assessing the progress achieved in the implementation of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action in the development policies undertaken by member States. After a brief account of the reasons which led to the adoption by African Heads of State and Government of the Lagos Plan of Action in April 1980, the paper then calls to mind the fundamental principles and sectorial directives of the plan as well as the previous recommendations especially those of the 8th meeting of the Conference of Ministers held in Tripoli (Libya) in April 1982 which were aimed at the accelerated implementation of the Plan.

Then the document makes a critical analysis of the on going development policies in Africa and concludes that the recommendations of the 8th meeting of the Conference of Ministers in Tripoli had not been implemented. Then it points out the meagre progress achieved in carrying out the objectives of the plan in the fields of planification, development of national and human resources, the mobilization of financial resources in the fields of agriculture, food and industry. Then it makes the following recommendations to member States a) to reinforce and rationally utilise existing regional co-operation structures b) to urgently work out and implement sub-regional and regional programmes in the priority fields of the Lagos Plan of Action for the continent's survival.

(iii) By the OAU and ECA secretariats (agenda sub item 1(iii) part II)

Document E/ECA/CM.11/74, Progress Report on the Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action by ECA secretariat which is before the Committee under this agenda item has been prepared in partial fulfilment of the request made by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government in resolution AHG/115(XIX) for the ECA and OAU secretariats to prepare the second progress report on the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of submission to the Assembly at its 1985 session. The first progress report was considered by the Assembly in 1983. The present document is one of many which are currently at various stages of preparation and which the two secretariats plan to consolidate into an overall report in time for the last meeting of the Steering Committee and for submission to the 1985 Summit.

The medium through which ECA assists member States and their intergovernmental institutions in implementing the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act is the biennial programme of work and priorities of the Commission which is now fully based on the philosophy underlying the Plan and the Act and the decisions and instructions of the Heads of State and Government therein. The present document therefore highlights the main elements of performance in the implementation of the work programme and priorities for 1982, 1983 and 1984. A detailed examination of performance during the 1982-1983 biennium was made by TEPCOW in 1984 as part of its consideration of the biennial report of the Executive Secretary. Further information on 1984 can also be found in document E/ECA/CM.11/55. Progress report on the implementation of the work programme and priorities for the biennium, 1984/1985.

(b) Economic and social situation in Africa, 1980-1985:

(i) Review and appraisal of economic performance in Africa 1980-1985 (in the light of the international development strategy and the Lagos Plan of Action (agenda sub-item 1b (i) part II)

Under this agenda sub item, the conference will have at its disposal document (E/ECA/CM.11/14) entitled "Review and appraisal of economic performance in Africa 1980-1985". This point has been included in application of the General Assembly resolutions calling for the periodic assessment of the results of the implementation of the Third United Nations Development Decade. In addition the discussion of this item will allow to review the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action which is an integral part of the International Development Strategy (IDS).

As can be gathered from the document supplied for discussion, the goals and targets set by the International Development Strategy have not been achieved, the region is undergoing its worst crisis on record. Instead of the 7 per cent growth rate called by the Strategy, output has decreased, and in 1984 income per head is estimated to be 10 per cent under the 1980 figure.

Agriculture has been ravaged by a devastating drought which has affected during 1982-1984 at least 150 million people in 28 countries. In some countries, namely Ethiopia, Chad, Mozambique, Sudan, famine has broken out, the number of deaths having passed to date the 100,000 mark in Mozambique and possibly being of several hundred thousands in Ethiopia where the population under threat of starvation numbers 7 million.

Other factors have played a role in Africa's plights notably the world recession of 1980-1983 and its effects on world demand. The oil market is in a state of oversupply and prices of oil have been constantly sliding, meaning considerable losses for African oil exporters, particularly the OPEC members. Other exports have suffered from low demand as well, namely minerals.

Policy factors have been however important, and the document notes that a shift is apparent in government policies towards allocating more resources to agriculture, providing better incentives in terms of prices, reforming the management of the public sector, controlling budget expenditure and generally improving the use of resources.

For 1985 prospects are for a modest growth of around 3 per cent, conditioned on better weather in drought-stricken countries and taking account the likely outturn in Africa's major economic partners.

To reach the objectives of the Third Development Decade major efforts are evidently needed in view of the disappointing results obtained so far. A revision of the objectives may be a necessary step.

(ii) Survey of economic and social conditions in the Least Developed African Countries, 1981-1984 (agenda sub-item 1b(ii) part II)

The Conference will have before it document (E/ECA/CM.11/35): Review of Economic and Social Conditions in African least developed countries, 1981-1984. The paper, covering a four-year span since the adoption of the SNPA in 1981, reviews the macro- and sectoral growth trends and overall socio-economic performance of the African LDCs individually and as a group, with particular emphasis on trends in the key sectors and an analysis of major development problems encountered and country-specific policies enunciated aimed at proper economic management in the respective countries. Also, a brief over-view is given of national actions taken in setting up appropriate follow-up mechanisms for the effective implementation of the SNPA in individual African LDCs.

(iii) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African Least Developed Countries, (agenda sub-item 1b(iii) part II)

In conformity with General Assembly resolutions 36/191 and 39/195 of 17 December 1981 and 20 December 1984 respectively UNCTAD will convene a high level meeting of the Inter-governmental group on least developed countries in Geneva (Switzerland) from 30 September - 11 October 1985, which will carry out a global mid-term review of the Substantial New Programme of Action and to re-adjust it as appropriate for the second half of the 1980s in order to ensure its full implementation. ECA resolution 507(XX), adopted by the fourth Ministerial Meeting of the African LDCs and endorsed by the 19th Session of the Commission/tenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers, had urged all African least developed countries to make practical proposals for the adjustment of the SNPA. As part of the preparation process, the secretariat will present a study on the

"Regional evaluation and assessment of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African least developed countries, 1981-1984" in document E/ECA/CM.11/36. The paper undertakes, simultaneously, an evaluation over a four-year period, of the overall macro-economic growth and sectoral performance in the African LDCs along with the global aims and sectoral objectives and strategies of the SNPA and assesses to what extent the country performances meets the requirements of chapter I of the programme during the first half of the 1980s. In the context of chapter II, national actions and international support measures are discussed, especially in relation to trends and future prospects in resource flows to the African LDCs. Finally, the paper offers some proposals for the adjustment of the SNPA in order to ensure its full implementation during the next half of the 1980s.

(iv) Evaluation of the Implementation of the Regional Food Plan for Africa, (1978-1984) (agenda sub-item 1b (iv) part II)

This paper is an attempt to evaluate food and agriculture performance under the Regional Food Plan for Africa (AFPLAN) 1978-1984. Some preliminary assessment of the agriculture aspect of the Lagos Plan of Action has also been made since 1980.

This assessment reveals that far from expectation the production, growth and investment targets of both plans have not been met. On the contrary the per capita food production on the continent has declined by 2 per cent annually against exploding human population growth.

The two plans have witnessed a declining food self-sufficiency ratio, a growing food import dependency, and mass starvation. According to the document the causes of this dismal performance are mainly due to government inability to device appropriate policies. The efforts of prolonged world economic recession and government pre-occupation with food emergencies aggravated by natural calamities especially the widespread drought which has affected more than 50 per cent of African countries over the last decade (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/37).

(v) Progress report on the implementation of the Mar del Plata Plan of Action in Africa (1978-1984) (agenda sub-item 1b(v) part II)

The secretariat will present a report on progress with the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan since the United Nations Water Conference in 1977. This report highlights the particular difficulties facing African countries and analyses the constraints to progress. A number of recommendations of member States and funding organizations are made to improve the speed of implementation (Document E/ECA/CM.11/9).

(vi) Evaluation of the physical implementation of the first phase 1980-1983 of the United Nations Transport and Communication Decade in Africa (agenda sub-item 1b (vi) part II)

The introduction of the report will contain an overview and summary. Chapter I will focus on the implementation of the UNTACDA programme on national level. This will include, among other things, a physical and financial evaluation of the implementation of the Decade programme, based on information received and/or collected from member States. The evaluation will be presented by transport modes and communications subsectors. An account will also be given on ECA efforts to collect information and problems met.

In Chapter II, an account on the implementation of regional, subregional and inter-state links projects will be presented, comprising implementation of inter-State links projects in transport, by modes, and reports on projects of crucial importance to development of transport and communications in the various transport modes and communications subsectors.

In Chapter III, the implementation of regional, subregional, and inter-State links projects will be discussed, including inter-State links projects in the various transport modes and projects of crucial importance for the development of transport and communications.

Chapter IV will deal with contributions of United Nations specialized agencies and African inter-governmental organizations to the implementation of UNTACDA, while in Chapter V an account will be provided on co-operation and support provided by donors and financial institutions for the implementation of the Decade. Chapter VI will deal with developments and issues and problems of significance for the Decade during the year (Document E/ECA/CM.11/11).

(vii) Review and appraisal of the achievements in the integration of women in the development process within the context of the United Nations Decade for Women (agenda sub-item 1b(vii) part II)

Towards the end of the Decade in 1984, the Economic Commission for Africa took the responsibility to review and appraise the achievements of the Decade particularly on the extent to which it has contributed to the acceleration of the integration of African women as contributors to and beneficiaries of Africa's development. The report (Document E/ECA/CM.11/13) is divided into the following sections: a) Development Plans and Strategies; b) National, Subregional and Regional Machineries on the Integration of Women in Development; and c) Women's participation in various sectors of national development. Each section analyses the situation, the obstacles encountered and makes recommendations for the future. A summary of the situation and overall recommendations are made at the end of the document under the title The Decade and Beyond.

(viii) The Balance-of-Payments Problems of African Developing Countries: A Reassessment (agenda sub-item 1b (viii) part II)

Under this agenda sub item, (Document E/ECA/CM.11/8) the Conference will be presented with a report indicating the urgent need to move away from the inherited colonial export profile based on the production of a narrow range of primary commodities and raw materials, whose external demand is falling to a more diversified type of export structure including manufactured goods. The report assets that many developing African countries have already carried out a major pruning of their import, investment and consumption levels so that the scope for further retrenchment is now considerably less. The outlook for the next half of the 1980s and beyond which is characterized by extremely complex circumstances and problems, will, therefore, call for innovative responses and policies to cope with the bulging deficit of the balance of payments.

(ix) Study on foreign exchange leakages in Africa (agenda sub-item 1b (ix) part II)

The report on foreign exchange leakages (Document E/ECA/CM.11/25) discusses the source, magnitude and types of foreign exchange leakages in developing African countries. The report points out that at a time when Africa is confronted with an acute balance of payments problem, and requests for foreign assistance are on the decline, ways and means shall have to be devised to arrest foreign exchange leakages by appropriate monetary, fiscal, exchange rate and price policies.

(c) Practical sectoral measures for the accelerated attainment of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos:

(i) Development and Population Issues (agenda sub-item c(i) part II)

The paper to be presented under this agenda item is addressed to the growing concern about the future of the African region as depicted by disturbing projections of the regional population. It reviews the demographic situation of the African region as at mid-1984 and stresses the observed high population growth rate. On this basis the future trends in the regional population and growth rates are examined together with the implications in the light of two sets of assumptions: One in which the present trends in population growth components (fertility, mortality and migration) continued to operate on the age-sex structure unchanged through the year 2025; a second, in which measures are taken to influence the future trends in these growth components. The policies for effecting such measures are then reviewed within the framework of the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action (Document E/ECA/CM.11/62).

(ii) The Arusha Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of African Women Beyond the United Nations Decade for Women (agenda sub-item c(ii) part II)

The Regional Preparatory Meeting to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women:

Equality, Development and Peace which was organized in collaboration with the OAU from 8-12 October 1984 reviewed and adopted the strategies beyond the Decade. The strategies are based on a careful analysis made of the progress achieved and obstacles encountered by African governments in the last five years. The overall message of the strategies is that more than ever before women have to be intimately involved in measures and activities designed for the solution of Africa's development problem of which they constitute a part. The strategies thus selected a number of critical areas within which the centrality of women should be recognized. These are agriculture and food production, education and human resources development, industry, health and environment, peace and apartheid. At national level the meeting singled out Planning Ministries and National Machineries for Women as having the pivotal role for the implementation of the strategies (Document E/ECA/CM.11/20).

(iii) Human resources and development (agenda sub item 1c(iii) part II)

(a) The crisis of unemployment and human resources management (agenda sub-item 1(c) (iii) (a) part II)

The document (E/ECA/CM.11/33) reviews the region's performance in human resources utilization. The analysis shows that open unemployment in the formal sector wage labour market has been high. It has also grown significantly in 1984 on account of the poor performance of the region's economies which has depressed demand for labour in industry, services and agriculture. The unemployment situation is seen as just one barometer of performance in human resources utilization. The considerable and growing incidence of underemployment, especially in subsistence agriculture, is another. A third measure of efficiency in human resources utilization is the way the present workforce is managed towards higher levels of productivity. The record in all three areas has been disappointing.

Prospects for recovery in 1985, 1986 and beyond are discussed. The document concludes that unless conscious and concerted efforts are directed towards the generation of more employment opportunities and a more rational use of the present workforce, the region will be unable to utilize or will continue to underutilize its stock of human resources in the years ahead. The implications for incomes, earnings, poverty and overall productivity level are self-evident. A number of action proposals to forestall this eventuality are then made. They are mainly of a policy nature, but also touch on programme orientation, administrative and management structural adjustments as well as skill-upgrading in certain key areas. These proposals are for the consideration of the Conference. They serve as a basis for action towards the formulation of appropriate national, subregional and regional human resources utilization strategies and programmes.

(b) Human resources management in Africa: an agenda for action (agenda sub-item 1(c) (iii) (b) part II)

The document (E/ECA/CM.11/40) elaborates the main substance of the deliberations of and the recommendations made by the Conference of Ministers

Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization which convened at Addis Ababa from 9 to 16 October 1984. It highlights the areas of concern and the major constraints on the planning, development and utilization of human resources on the continent. The recommendations made are also reported. They touch on action requirements in the areas of policy and programmes for developing and utilizing human resources with greater efficiency within the region. The Conference is requested to take note of this report and consider the adoption of the proposed measures for policy-making purposes.

(iv) Development and utilization of mineral resources in Africa: Programme of action (agenda sub-item 1(c)(iv) part II)

The secretariat will present a paper on the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the first Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa. The paper further suggests a programme of policy actions and actions on the rapid development of the mineral sector with emphasis on the development of precious mineral commodities, local fertilizer raw materials and materials indispensable for industrial development (Document E/ECA/CM.11/41).

(v) Developing African capabilities for the exploration, exploitation and development of marine resources in Africa (agenda sub-item 1(c)(v) part II)

The secretariat will present a survey report on national capabilities for exploration, exploitation and development of the mineral resources by African States. The paper suggests measures to be taken at national, subregional and regional levels to develop these capabilities (Document E/ECA/CM.11/18).

(vi) Development of ocean energy (agenda sub-item 1(c)(vi) part II)

The secretariat will present a preliminary study on the possibilities of developing ocean energy in East African coastal member States. The paper outlines studies done on five forms of ocean energy, viz. tidal, wave, ocean thermal, salinity and ocean current energy. The development of these sources of energy at commercial level is not envisaged before the year 2000 (Document E/ECA/CM.11/21).

(vii) Industrial development (agenda sub-item 1c(vii) part II)

The paper focuses on the medium-and long-term measures and projects designed to implement the first package of projects during the IDDA as a means of laying a solid basis for initiating a self-sustaining and a self-reliant industrial development. This is to be achieved primarily through an increased exploitation of local natural resources, development of resources-based industries, core engineering industries, intra- and inter-sectoral linkages. At national, subregional and regional levels projects identified for implementation cover those in resources-based national core industries which will meet dynamic demand for basic needs and engineering core industries which provide an integrated and interlinked development for producing basic engineering equipment and spare parts. At multi-country levels, the priority projects selected by individual governments and intergovernmental organizations for implementation are outlined and cover the following areas:

projects requiring intercountry co-operation such as intermediate inputs and raw materials, iron and steel, copper, aluminium, and basic chemicals needed for the manufacture of a whole range of different types of fertilizers and pesticides, and also in production of agricultural implements and tools, transport equipment, construction equipment, and energy transmission equipment, etc. The paper also outlines alternative modalities and measures to facilitate project implementation at national level and collective efforts in the implementation of multi-country and multinational projects (Document E/ECA/CM.11/63).

(viii) Science and technology for development (agenda sub-item 1(c)(viii) Part II)

A representative of the secretariat will present this document, highlighting the problems and constraints in the achievement of the objectives of the LPA and FAL, the co-operation between the OAU and ECA in implementing the LPA Science and Technology chapter, and suggesting the possible viable programmes/activities for the accelerated attainment of the objectives of the LPA (Document E/ECA/CM.11/60)

(ix) Transport and communications (agenda sub-item 1(c) (ix) part II)

Documents E/ECA/CM.11/71 contain the programme of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa (UNTACDA) which was approved by the ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 287 (XIX) of 26 May 1990 and constitutes the effective means by which the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and Final Act of Lagos could be achieved in the transport and communications sectors.

The programme contains 1050 projects and is estimated at SUS10.3 billion and continues through 199[illegible]

The main objective of the programme is to enable the physical integration of the African continent through a collective regional effort with emphasis on improving, harmonizing, co-ordinating and integrating existing and future transport and communications infrastructures and services, which would foster and facilitate economic and social co-operation, intra-African trade and internal collective self-reliance.

While the programme is quite detailed and comprehensive, it recognizes and gives top priority to the implementation of certain categories of projects which are both critical and provide the greatest impact to the physical integration of the continent, namely: (a) maintenance and rehabilitation of deteriorated transport and communications infrastructures and facilities;

(b) existing and potential transit transport corridors which mainly serve the numerous land-locked African countries; (c) the Trans-African Highway network designed to enable the inter-connection of all mainland African countries by appropriately engineered highways and feeder roads; and (d) inter-African air transport links, also designed to provide regular, frequent and reliable air connections among African countries.

The construction of new infrastructure and facilities is an important element of the programme; however the programme strategy, rationale and approach clearly assign top priority to the maintenance and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and facilities, and to urgent development of specific inter-State links, comprising transit transport corridors, the Trans-African Highway network and inter-African air transport links.

(x) Domestic and intra-African trade and finance (agenda sub-item 1(c)(x) Part II)

Despite the provisions of the Lagos Plan of Action, current statistics show that the levels of domestic and intra-African trade and finance, have been too low to sustain any significant levels of economic growth of the African countries. Experience also shows that Africa's future survival and development would depend on our ability to promote collective self-reliance through domestic and intra-African trade. The meeting will therefore have before it a paper entitled Domestic and Intra-African Trade and Finance (Document E/ECA/CM.11/64) which examines these issues and proposes an action-oriented programme to be undertaken to promote such trade at the national, subregional and regional levels. Such programme is envisaged in three stages: emergency, medium-and long-term measures.

(xi) Economic and technical co-operation (agenda sub item 1(c) (xi) part II)

The paper (Document E/ECA/CM.11/69) gives a brief review of recent major development in economic and technical co-operation in Africa and proposals for future actions. What follows is a succinct summary of the paper.

The signing of constitutions creating various subregional and regional institutions to promote self-reliance, self-sustaining subregional and regional development through co-operation, is not enough by itself. It will require in addition political will, active technical and financial participation therein by all member States. Such participation is crucial in determining the success or failure of the institutions in achieving their purposes. It seems, also that action should be taken towards modifying and restructuring existing institutions so as to rationalize and harmonize their operations.

Special priority, should be given to activities that contribute towards expanding the capacity of the co-operating countries to provide for the basic needs of the people. Examples of these are development of seeds and irrigation technology, joint projects for the production of essential agricultural inputs, inputs for low-cost housing, purifiers for obtaining safe drinking water, the technology of functional mass literacy. Steps should be taken to develop infrastructure for a balanced linking between African countries, while delinking from dependency relationships with the developed countries. This relates to the establishment of transportation and communication networks, export services like storage, ports and shipping, finance and so on.

African countries must co-operate in strengthening the technical base of African countries in negotiations and dealings with other countries, with other international agencies and transnational corporations, in matters such as trade, indebtedness, investment and so on. What is required is a continuing co-ordinating body with adequate technical strength, organized at the African level. A strengthened existing African institutions could act as such a body to perform clearing house, technical backing co-ordinating functions of the nature performed for example by OECD secretariat.

(xii) Establishing the African Monetary Fund: Progress report (agenda sub-item 1(c) (xii) part II)

The Committee will have before it a progress report (Document E/ECA/CM.11/23) on the actions of an African Monetary Fund as called for in the Lagos Plan of Action. This report will indicate the programme of activities that have yet to be undertaken in order to establish the proposed Fund. The Committee will also have before it, the report of the second Meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts from Ministries of Finance and Central Banks on the Feasibility Study for the Establishment of an African Monetary Fund and the technical feasibility study entitled "The Establishment of an African Monetary Fund: Structure and Mechanism".

(xiii) Improving the management of African economies: some problematic areas (agenda sub-item 1(c) (xiii) part II)

Under this agenda item, the Committee will have before it, Document E/ECA/CM.11/44, Improving the management of African economies: Some problematic areas. There is a growing concensus that in the search for the possible causes of and the solutions to the economic and social crisis confronting Africa attention should focus on the management of the economy. Since national economic management is itself a complex subject whose various elements cannot be covered adequately in a short paper, the present paper examines a selected number of critical areas where action is urgently needed for the accelerated attainment of the goals and objectives of development and economic growth that African governments have now set themselves. The areas covered are: measures for fruitful and sustainable collaboration and co-operation between government and the other decision-making units in the economy, effective mobilization and utilization of financial resources, deepening knowledge of the natural resource/raw material base of the economy, keeping wealth-generating resources intact and productive and the role of foreign resources in the development and economic growth of Africa.

It is hoped that the issues raised are illustrative of the scope and direction of reforms needed to enhance improved management of the African economies.

2. Special programme of action for improvement of the food situation and rehabilitation of agricultural development in Africa:

(b) Emergency measures: preliminary perspectives for the African emergency situation and rehabilitation needs, 1985 (agenda sub-item 2(b) part II)

Document SG/CONF.2/1 of 22 February 1985 prepared for the United Nations Conference on the Emergency situation in Africa on 11 and 12 March 1985, provides an assessment as of February 1985 of the unmet needs of 20 most affected sub-Saharan African countries in the following critical areas: Food aid requirements including transport, basic agricultural and pastoral inputs, essential health actions, other relief survival items, essential water projects and additional logistics capital inputs. These needs were estimated at $US1.6 billion. Although the report on the emergency situation in Sub-Saharan Africa contained in document SG/CONF.2/1 addresses urgent needs to be met in 1985, the emergency situation is likely to continue up to 1986, as some countries are already recording average or poor cropping seasons. Hence there is a need for continuous updating and monitoring.

The report also contains country profiles indicating therein specific needs in the above-mentioned critical areas. Although it relates mainly to emergency needs including some rehabilitation requirements especially in the food and agriculture sector, the report stresses the fact that the current emergency must be dealt with within the framework of integrated, multisectoral, long-term national and regional development strategies. Hence emergency assistance, recovery efforts, rehabilitation work, structural adjustment in internal policy, reconstruction activities and/or medium- and long-term development planning, are all intimately leveled and must be treated holistically.

At the United Nations Conference on emergency situation in Africa, a great number of the delegations announced pledges or expressed their intention to provide assistance in various forms. Separate individual country meetings have then been held beginning in April by the office for Emergency Operations for Africa (OEOA) so as to assess more precisely the assistance provided to each country and the modalities of its delivery. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/21)

(c) Medium-term measures: Rehabilitation of African agriculture:

(i) Africa's Food and Agriculture Crisis - prospects and proposals for 1985 and 1986 (agenda sub-item 2 c(i) part II)

Under this agenda sub item (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/29) the performance of food and agriculture sector during the early 1980's are discussed. The export and import positions of the African continent during the 1970s and early 1980s are also indicated. Particular emphasis is given to the current crisis which engulfed 21 African countries in 1984 and 1985. Food production and requirements for commercial imports and food aid are also evaluated. Proposals for short-term recovery and rehabilitation are made on the basis of information available as of end of November 1984.

(ii) The crisis and water development, conservation and utilization (agenda sub-item 2(c)(ii) part II)

The secretariat will present a report on the crisis facing member States in the field of water development, preservation and utilization. The origins of the crisis, emergency, medium-term and long-term measures to alleviate the crisis and recommendations for the future are presented (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/30).

(iii) The crisis and rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructural facilities (agenda sub-item 2(c)(iii) part II)

The short paper briefly examines the transport and communications implications of the current crisis in Africa and advances measures for handling emergency food, medicines and other supplies to drought victims and other displaced persons and for the evacuation of these victims from the seriously affected areas to more hospitable locations. The use of special aircrafts, helicopters and off-road vehicles and mobile communications equipment is advocated and African countries are urged to provide assistance.

The development of transport and communications infrastructure in Africa is examined and the deteriorated state of most infrastructure resulting from neglected and inadequate maintenance is analysed. The paper concludes that in keeping with the priority established in the second phase Decade programme, immediate emphasis should be given to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing transport and communications infrastructure and facilities.

As far as the social aspects are concerned the document describes the deteriorating social situation in Africa. Available resources are diminishing thus hindering the efforts which should be deployed for social development. The urgencies which came about in order to combat the drought obliged African Governments to divert the resources which were earmarked to the development of social infrastructural facilities (housing, hospitals, schools,etc.) to other priorities. New development has resulted to a real crisis in the ongoing development process in most African countries especially those suffering from drought.

Urgent measures concerning the social conditions of those persons hit by the drought as well as a short- and long-term programme of action should be taken in order to tackle this problem effectively (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/31).

(iv) The crisis and industrial rehabilitation and revitalization (agenda sub-item 2(c)(iv) part II)

Under this agenda sub-item the meeting will have before it document E/ECA/CM.11/32 which tries to examine the characteristics and implications of the socio-economic crisis in the industrial sector in order to formulate policies and follow-up measures as well as strategies of short- and mid-term measures. After analysing briefly the industrial development strategy followed by African countries shortly after independence, the document analyses briefly the crisis in the industrial sector especially its characteristics and its main structural factors responsible for the crisis as well as those factors both internal and external

which aggravated it. As far as the follow-up measures in the industrial sector are concerned the document proposes the following: at the national level a programme of rehabilitation and revitalization especially the rationalization and merger of certain industries, the improvement of foreign currency management, the readjustment of strategies, short-term policies and priorities, etc. has been proposed. At the subregional and multinational level the programme which has been proposed aims at emphasizing the exchange of information in several fields, the signing of agreements in various fields such as raw materials, spare parts, markets, training and salaries and the pooling of certain resources. Finally the document deals with certain accompanying measures especially those related to the increase of agricultural production, rehabilitation and maintenance as well as the increase of foreign currency and the efficient control of financial institutions.

(d) Structural reforms: long-term measures (agenda sub-item 2(d) part II)

(i) Proposals for food and agricultural development, 1986-1990 (agenda sub-item 2(d)(i) part II)

This paper is a natural outgrowth of a paper for the same conference entitled "Evaluation of the Implementation of the Regional Food Plan for Africa (1978-1984) and a Preliminary Assessment of the Food and Agriculture aspects of the Lagos Plan of Action". The evaulation paper has argued that the present economic crisis in Africa is directly linked to the depressingly poor performance of the African food and agriculture sector. Against this background, the proposal paper, representing no departure from the original principles of the Lagos Plan of Action, proposes the main focus which the African countries should adopt in the next few years in order to increase their capacities for preparedness for future emergencies as well as long-term strategies.

The emergency solution is seen as a long-term strategy, while rehabilitation measures and medium-term development policies and programmes should aim to achieve not only the short-term but also the medium-term targets. The paper then continues to propose longer term strategies to increase food and agriculture production. These have been particularly singled out: agricultural training and manpower development; research and development of feasible agricultural technologies and transfer; physical, structural and social infrastructural development; environmental issues, interregional and intra-African co-operation; and investment resources. The concluding part of the paper proposes measures for effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in particular with respect to national as well as regional monitoring systems. The role of international community in reinforcing national initiatives is also given importance in particular in supporting emergency situations as well as costs of policy reforms and adjustments by the African countries (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/39).

(ii) Comprehensive policies and programmes for livestock development in Africa: (agenda sub-item 2(d)(ii) part II)

In response to resolution 463: Assistance to the livestock sector in Africa, a paper entitled "Comprehensive Policies and Programmes for Livestock Development in Africa" is discussed under this agenda item. The problems, constraints and necessary future actions are discussed in volume 1 while the performance of livestock sector over the period 1968 to 1982 is analysed in volume 2.

The potential for increasing low-cost production of livestock products and by-products exists in Africa particularly in the exporting countries. Also, the demand prospects for these products remain high at national, sub-regional and regional levels. Despite considerable effort in designing and implementing policies and programmes for realizing these potentials it is shown that the objectives were largely not achieved and the livestock resources of the continent remain largely underdeveloped. The focus in the present study is therefore on the identification and analysis of the factors inhibiting the successful implementation of these policies and programmes as well as on the proposals to eliminate them (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/6).

(iii) Problems and prospects for harmonization of forestry policies in Africa (agenda sub-item d(iii) part II)

The report which deals with the problems and prospects of harmonization of African forest policies, makes propositions for harmonization of forestry sector policies, and improving the non-forestry policy framework for better sector performance. In this regard, due consideration is given to the role of African governments and IGOs, and the role of International Organizations and institutions. The report concludes by making recommendations for stabilizing total forest output and for improving the distribution of timber products to member States. In the long term, it envisages that national forest policies be co-ordinated in a comprehensive subregional plan of forest resources, production and management (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/42).

(iv) Improving the capacity for agricultural planning and policies in Africa (agenda sub-item d(iv) part II)

a. A reconsideration of planning approaches (agenda sub-item d(iv)(a) part II)

The subject of food and agricultural development planning in Africa is addressed in the paper with the aim of evolving planning approaches ideally suited to the African situation. Presently the solution of the current crisis facing Africa should be central to any agricultural planning approach being applied to African countries. Inevitably, such planning methods should address the crucial questions of:

- Low income growth per head, the growing food gap, worsening nutrition and deterioration in foreign exchange earnings.

Planning methodologies are discussed in the paper and guidelines are given for training of agricultural planning staff. It is emphasized that improvement in planning requires, as a precondition, the reassessment and reformulation of realistic policies. This will also call for a rationalization of existing institutions.

Planning for agricultural development should put more weight on the millions of small farmers including women who are the major food and agricultural producers. In this regard top-to-bottom planning approaches currently in rogue in many African countries are criticized and a peasant led agriculture and rural development strategy is recommended. Effective planning should, therefore, involve

policy formulators, agricultural planners and small-holders. Agricultural planning will thus essentially be concerned with policy implementation through indirect influence on the agents concerned with agricultural and rural development and creating a suitable environment for effective farmer decision-makers. The paper calls for a "Crash Programme" approach organized under the aegis and supervision of the ECA (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/43)

b. Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of agricultural projects programmes in Africa (agenda sub-item(d)(iv) (b) part II)

The paper reviews experiences in monitoring and evaluation (M & E) of agricultural projects and programmes with the aim of making proposals for strengthening and improving M & E on projects and programmes in Africa. The review shows that the worst failures of M & E systems occurred on the large rural development projects initiated in several African countries in the 1970s. The study presents some examples in the African context and confirm that there have been failures in M & E where large projects have been involved. These failures have arisen from a variety of causes including flaws in project design, complex and high cost of M & E systems designed for them.

Successful M & E systems have, however, been established for some agricultural projects discussed in the paper. It notes that M & E design and operation has improved considerably in the last few years and recommends that the system be applied vigorously in improving management and planning of agricultural projects in Africa. The paper provides some guidelines for M & E which focuses on simple designs which with some training, can be operated by project staff themselves and a reporting system directed to the Project Management Units in Government Departments.

(e) Drought and desertification control: long-term measures for combating drought and desertification (agenda sub-item 2(e) part II)

The document submitted under this agenda sub-item highlights the recommendations for long-term activities contained in the Plan of Action to combat the impact of drought in Africa which was adopted at the Scientific Roundtable on drought in Africa held in Addis Ababa, February 1984 and the United Nations Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. It also includes strategies for utilizing remote sensing and modern communications technology to enhance environmental monitoring and early warning systems for the impact of drought and desertification in Africa (Document E/ECA/CM.11/38).

(f) Refugees, displaced persons and victims of natural disasters (agenda sub-item 2(f) part II)

The steering committee responsible for the preparation of the forthcoming OAU Summit has retained the issues of Refugees, displaced persons and victims of national disasters as one of the agenda sub-items of the summit. It has also agreed on a set of measures to be included in the document for the summit. This sub-item is intended to apprise the conference of those measures. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/72)

3. External debt (agenda item 3 part II)

(a) Emergency measures (agenda sub-item 3(a), (b) and (c) part II, Management of Africa's external debt)

The mounting external debt of the African countries during the past decade, accompanied by the problems of debt servicing (i.e. repayments of principal amounts, interests and other charges) have been a matter of serious concern to African Governments. Immediate and concrete action is required to deal with this crisis. The meeting will therefore have before it a paper on The Management of Africa's External Debt (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/65) which briefly outlines the structure of external debts, the factors aggravating the debt crisis and the mechanisms for debt management showing action to be taken on an emergency basis, as well as on medium-term and long-term basis. The paper also makes proposals on action to be taken at the national, subregional, regional and international levels to deal with Africa's external debt crisis.

4. Proposals for a common platform for action (agenda sub-item 4(a) and (b) part II)

Development in international economic relations over the past two decades or so have shown that the problems facing developing countries, especially those in Africa, have not been fully addressed in the existing platforms. As a result, over 75 per cent of the world's wealth is shared by the industrialized countries whereas the developing countries comprising 75 per cent of the total world population receive the residue of 25 per cent. In order to change this situation, a new dialogue is required at all levels. The meeting will have before it a paper entitled Proposals for a Common Platform for Action (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/67) which suggests what type of new platforms for negotiations should be instituted for the future to ensure that Africa's problems are fully taken into account.

(i) Subregional level: subregional approach to national survival (agenda sub-item 4(a) (i) part II)

The objective of the report is to highlight the need for increased subregional co-operation so as to cope with the crisis in all its dimensions (emergency, short-, medium- and long-term needs), and to support efforts in individual countries as these efforts alone cannot ensure national survival. In this regard the five subregions where MULPOCs are operating are reviewed and the areas of co-operation identified.

In all five subregions, the status of the following main areas of co-operation schemes: subregional food security, agricultural research, transport and communications, industry especially in support of the agricultural sector, and drought and desertification. Moreover other areas such as energy and water resources development are also mentioned with respect to those subregions where such potential could be further developed (i.e. energy in the Gisenyi MULPOC and river basin schemes in West Africa). The need for improved institutional co-ordination in Central Africa and for institutional building in North Africa is also mentioned as a critical factor for strengthening subregional co-operation (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/34).

(c) The economies of the front-line States and the destabilization policies of South Africa: proposals for action (subregional, regional and international) (agenda sub-item 4(c) part II)

The destabilization of the economies of the Southern African (front-line) States especially by South Africa is a matter of grave concern not only for the countries concerned but for Africa as a whole. In order to provide a basis for discussion of this issue, the meeting will have before it a paper entitled The Destabilization of the Southern African (front-line) States: Cumulative impact on the current economic and social crisis (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/66). This paper outlines the forms in which such destabilization takes place and its implications on the economies of the Southern African States. It also makes proposals on how the countries can respond to such destabilization.

PART III: Second regular session of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, Geneva, July 1985: Priority consideration of the question of the review of the immediate and long-term aspects of the critical economic situation in Africa and the follow-up of the response by the international community and the United Nations System:

3. Follow-up of the response by the United Nations Systems to the General Assembly's Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (General Assembly resolution 39/29 and annex) a(agenda item 3 part III)

At its tenth meeting from 24 to 28 May 1984, the ECA Conference of Ministers adopted a Special Memorandum on the Economic and social crisis in Africa. That Memorandum was subsequently discussed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, the 20th Ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and finally the United Nations General Awsembly which adopted a declaration (G.A. resolution 39/29 and nnex) on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa. In the declaration the General Assembly called on the international community to support African efforts in dealing with the situation.

Document E/ECA/CM.11/75 presents the responses of the organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. These responses cover current emergency relief activities as well as medium- and long-term plans and strategies in dealing with the critical economic situation in Africa.

4. Review of the long-term aspects of the critical economic situation in Africa* (agenda item 4 part III)

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*The issues to be discussed under this item of the agenda are the same as those under Part II 1 (c) and 2(d) and (c). Therefore the same documents apply to them.

PART IV: Statutory issues

1. Reports of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission: (agenda item 1 part IV)

(a) Report of the annual sessions of the MULPOCs

Under this agenda sub-item the meeting will consider reports concerning in (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/45) of the activities of the MULPOCs based in Lusaka, Gisenyi, Niamey, Yaoundé and Tangiers during the last twelve months. They will deal in particular with meetings of the policy organs of each MULPOC, other meetings held in the MULPOC, studies undertaken, sectoral activities, assistance given to the intergovernmental organizations, advisory services, other activities and they will also summarize the degree to which the work programme of each MULPOC has been implemented during the period under review.

(b) Report of Fourth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs (agenda sub-item 1(b) part IV)

The Fourth Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, which was preceded by an Expert Group Meeting (18-22 March 1985), convened in Addis Ababa, from 25 to 26 March 1985, under the joint sponsorship of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The Conference was held in compliance with Resolution I (ii) of the Second Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs which "requests" the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to convene every two years a Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs to articulate policies and programmes on social development in the region.

The main objective of the Conference was to review the social trends and major social development problems in Africa, and in particular to consider the social consequences of the current African crisis and the devastating drought. In the light of this, the Conference considered and recommended a number of strategies, policies and action programmes which could effectively solve the existing social problems precipitated by the current crisis. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/46)

(c) Report of the Second Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization (agenda sub-item 1(c) part IV)

The report which contains in (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/10) reviews the work of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development an and Utilization and its related Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Nine. Focusing on the progress made in the implementation of resolution 444 (XVIII), the report highlights the institutionalization of the Conference of Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning through (i) the adoption of the terms of reference and rules of procedure of the conference, (ii) establishment of a Ministerial follow-up Committee of ten, and (iii) the acceptance of the invitation of Gabon to host the next session in 1987. As concerns progress made by member States in the establishment of national machineries for policy harmonization and programme co-ordination in human resources management, the report notes the action of a number of countries to rationalize policies and restructure administrative machineries in order to better plan, develop and utilize their human resources.

The report goes on to identify programme strategies and indicators for high quality human resources development and highlights programme areas that are strategic in enhancing the quality of human resources. Such programme areas include population, food and nutrition, education, (knowledge, skills and attitude formation) Health, water resource development, housing, industrialization, environment and human settlement, communication, work income generating activities and employment. The report underscores the inextricable linkage relationships and complementarity among these programmes and stresses the critical nature of the programmes in constituting the basis for an overall human resources policy formulation and continuous surveillance.

Reaffirming the commitment of member States to the implementation of resolution 444 (XVIII), the report underscores the need to continue with efforts of structural adjustments in the administrative systems paying particular attention to:

(i) strengthening machineries and process for effective public administration and management and for efficient financial and human resources management;

(ii) formulating appropriate human resources policies and adoption of fiscal policies and incentive systems for stimulating the development and productive use of human resources;

(iii) integration of the human resource development programmes into a coherent programme strategy;

(iv) developing and applying indicators to measure human resources development and utilization efforts;

(v) establishing an organizational framework for continuous surveillance and provision of early warning in case of inadequacies;

(vi) training staff for each of the strategic programme areas; and

(vii) sustaining the effort towards consolidating human resources planning, development and utilization efforts.

The conference is requested to take note of this report.

(d) Report of the Meeting of Vice-Chancellors, Rectors and Vice-Presidents of African Institutions of Higher Learning (agenda sub-item 1(d) part IV)

The report reviews the causes, nature and implications of the current socio-economic crisis and measures to deal with it and proposes measures to be adopted by the African institutions of higher learning in dealing with the crisis. The Conference is requested to take note of the report. (Document E/ECA/CM.11/47)

(e) Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Least Developed African Countries (agenda sub-item 1(e) part IV)

Under this item, the Committee will have before it the report of the fourth meeting of Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries which took place in Addis Ababa from 11-13 April 1985. The report with amendments of the Committee will be submitted to the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries to be held in Africa Hall from 23-24 April 1985.

(f) Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development (agenda sub-item 1(f) part IV)

A representative of the secretariat will present the report of the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development and highlight a number of key issues requiring the attention of the member States. These would include the mid-decade review on the implementation of the Science and Technology chapter of the Lagos Plan of Action, the subregional activities of the Working Groups of the Intergovernmental Committee and the proposed establishment of an Advanced Technology Alert System for Africa. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/4)

(g) Report of the African intergovernmental meeting on aspects of application of the provisions of the Convention of the Law of the Sea (agenda sub-item 1(g) part IV)

The secretariat will present a report of the Intergovernmental meeting on aspects of applications of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea held from 17-21 September 1984. The report highlights the lack of African capabilities in the applications of the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea and outlines the activities of member States and those of international organizations in this field. The report also makes recommendations on the need to develop capabilities for exploiting and managing the living and non-living resources of the sea in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and in the international Sea Bed Area. (Doc. E/ECA CM.11 12)

(h) Report of the Sixth meeting of the African Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (agenda sub-item 1(h) part IV)

The report contains the discussion on (a) the Implementation of the Arusha Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women beyond the UN Decade for Women and (b) gives the final directives and recommendations concerning the participation of African women in the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the Decade which will take place in Nairobi 16-25 July 1985, The document E/ECA/CM.11/50 contains also the discussions of the Tripartite Review on the women's programme in the MULPOCs. The members of the new bureau of ARCC for the next two years are also reflected in the document.

(i) Report on the Inaugural meeting of the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce (agenda sub-item 1(i) part IV)

The Committee will have before it the report of the Inaugural Meeting of the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce which was held in Addis Ababa from 17 to 19 September 1984. This report shows the formal establishment of the Federation following the siging of its Constitution by no less than 24 African member countries. The headquarters of the Federation will be in Cairo (the Arab Republic of Egypt). The secretariat of the ECA has been designated as "Interim Secretariat" of the Federation for a period of one year and that the first meeting of the General Assembly of the Federation will be held in September 1985. It is expected that the Federation will become fully operational by 1 January 1986. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/19)

(j) Report on the International Population Conference, Mexico, 6-13 August 1984 (agenda sub-item 1(j) part IV)

Under this agenda item (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/3) the meeting will be briefed on the International Population Conference and its recommendations and conclusions. It will discuss the role played by the African group and its position. The Conference adopted 88 recommendations on further implementation of the World Population Plan of Action. The meeting will take stock of these recommendations and call on African governments to give due consideration to the results of the International Population Conference.

(k) Final Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee on ECA/OAU-sponsored Institutions (agenda sub-item 1(k) part IV)

The Ad Hoc Committee appointed by resolution 477 (XVIII) presented its first report to the Tenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers. By its resolution 519 (XIX) that Conference decided that the life of the Ad Hoc Committee would be extended for a further period of one year so that the Ad Hoc Committee could visit the ECA/OAU institutions which it had not been able to visit and prepare and present to the Eleventh meeting of the Conference of Ministers, a final and more comprehensive study containing specific recommendations for the co-ordination, harmonization or merger of the activities of the ECA/OAU sponsored institutions and the possible dissolution of some of them. This Final Report of the Ad Hoc Committee requested by resolution 519 (XIX) (Doc. E/ECA.CM.11/17 Add.1) will be presented to the Eleventh Meeting of the Conference of Ministers. The companion working document to the Final Report namely, an updated profile of ECA and OAU sponsored institutions including their financial standing (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/17 Add.2), will be available to participants.

(l) Report and recommendations of the Fifth Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions (agenda sub-item 1(l) part IV)

This is a standing annual agenda item. Under this will be presented the report and recommendations of the Fifth Conference of Chief Executives of ECA sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions which was held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 10-11 January 1985. This Fifth Conference coincided with a joint meeting which was held in pursuance of resolution 519 (XIX) between the Chief Executives of both ECA and OAU sponsored institutions and the members of the Ad Hoc Committee appointed by resolution 477 (XVIII) in order to assist the latter in the completion of its Final Report. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/22)

(m) Report of the Regional Technical Committee for PADIS established by Resolution 498 (XIX) of 26 May 1984 (agenda sub-item 1(m) part IV)

The meeting will have for its consideration the Report of the First Meeting of the Regional Technical Committee for PADIS which was set up by Conference of Ministers resolution 498 (XIX) adopted at its 19th Session. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/51)

(n) Progress Report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (agenda sub-item 1(n) part IV)

This report (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/7) was jointly prepared by the OAU, ECA and UNIDO and it deals with the implementation of the progress report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The report is divided into three main parts: Inter-secretariats co-operation, supporting activities to the decade programme and measures to be taken by the industrial development council.

The intersecretariats co-operation concerns essentially the series of important meetings organized by the three secretariats OAU, ECA and UNIDO during 1984. The outcome of the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry as well as that of the fourth general conference of UNIDO has been reported in this document.

As for the supporting activities to the Decade programme, they are mainly the main subsectoral programmes, the main production and related factors, preinvestment activities, trade, intra-African co-operation, studies and researches on industries, the popularization of the Decade, co-operation among developing countries, technical co-operation activities with other institutions and organizations and technical co-operation activities.

(o) Report of the Second Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa (agenda sub-item 1(o) part IV)

The secretariat will present a report of the Second Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa, held from 4-14 March 1985. The report reviews technical aspects of the mineral sector and new developments in the field arising from studies prepared by the secretariat and other interested organizations. The report further reviews policy issues and makes recommendations on future actions. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/41)

(p) Future funding of the Institut Africain de Développement Economique et de Planification (IDEP) (agenda sub item 1(p) part IV)

The document gives a detailed review of the present financial difficulties of IDEP and the future financial needs. It also focuses on the sources to be mobilized for finance during the medium-term plan including: (i) a gradual increase of governments' contributions; (2) ascertaining posts for core staff in the UN regular budget; (3) gradual phasing out of UNDP budgetary contributions by the end of the decade in line with increase in governments' contributions. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/53)

2. Follow-up actions on resolutions and decisions adopted by the Nineteenth session of the Commission and Tenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers (agenda item 2 part IV)

For the purpose of appraising themselves of the various actions taken by the secretariat in the implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference of Ministers in its tenth meeting or nineteenth session of the Commission, representatives will have before them, (oc. E/ECA/CM.11/15)

3. Resolutions and decisions adopted by ECOSOC at its second regular session of 1984 and by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session in the economic and social sectors that are of interest to Africa (agenda item 3 part IV)

Under this agenda item (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/54) there will be a review of the various resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session including those recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984, on the basis of the report and recommendations of the Conference of Ministers at its tenth meeting held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 24-28 May 1984. The relevant document will also highlight other resolutions and decisions emanating from the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly which are of concern to the African region.

4. Programme of work and priorities of the Commission (agenda item 4 part IV)

(a) Implementation of the Programme of Work and Priorities for the biennium 1984-1985 (agenda sub-item 4(a) part IV)

The main purpose of this report on the implementation of the work programme and priorities for the biennium 1984-1985 is to provide background information for the discussion of the proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1986-1987.

The report analyzes actual and anticipated programme performance at the output level in 1984-1985. It presents the total number of outputs planned for the biennium, the number of outputs implemented as programmed and gives details on all departures from programmed commitments as well as the reasons for such departures (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/55).

(b) Proposed programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1986-1987 (agenda sub item 4(b) part IV)

The work programme for the biennium 1986-1987 contained in this document (E/ECA/CM.11/56) represents the second biennium programme of work and priorities to be prepared within the framework of the United Nations 1984-1989 (six-year) medium-term plan. The work programme proposals have been based on the International Development Strategy as revised in 1984 and the Lagos Plan of Action including the Final Act of Lagos.

In recognition of the changing environment within which all institutions function as clearly indicated by the present economic and social crisis confronting the continent, the secretariat has tried in many areas to propose measures which it believes the Commission should adopt in dealing with the crisis.

5. The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (agenda item 5 part IV)

(a) Progress report on the utilization of pledges for 1983 and 1984 (agenda sub-item 5(a) part IV)

This report summarizes the status of the pledged contributions made to UNTFAD from 1977 to 1984. It includes also the collections made and the unpaid contributions as at 31 December 1984 as well as the brief on-going projects being executed under the general and specific funds (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/57)

(b) Programmes and projects for the 1985 Pledging Conference (agenda sub-item 5(b) part IV)

The present report deals with the additional extra-budgetary resources required under UNTFAD by ECA as an executing agency for the biennium 1986-1987. It covers the results of negotiations with donors for financing the work programme 1986-1987. It elaborates also on resource requirements for the operational projects to be implemented by the secretariat framework of the present African economic crisis. The report concludes by appealing to members States not only to pledge for the financial of the 1986-1987 work programme but also to deposit the unpaid pledged amounts of previous years. (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/58)

6. Staff and Administrative Questions (agenda item 6 part IV)

This report is submitted in accordance with Conference of Ministers resolution 242 (XI) of 23 February 1973 and a number of subsequent decisions relating to personnel and administrative questions which requested the Executive Secretary to provide biennial reports on issues of general administration and personnel management of interest to member States.

The report covers action taken and progress in implementing policy directives on ECA staff Africanization activities, career development, training, financial resources availability, and major building construction. The opportunity has been used to clarify the staffing structure and policy guidelines of the United Nations Secretariat. Detailed statistical information, to permit an assessment of

the ECA secretariat's achievements in fulfilling the directives set forth by the Conference of Ministers at various sessions within the constraints of resources availability, has been provided in the annexes to this report (Doc. E/ECA/CM.11/59).

7. Preparations for the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations (agenda item 7 part IV)

By its decision 38/455 of 20 December 1983, the General Assembly decided to commemorate in 1985 the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1984, adopted resolution 1984/82 on the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations. In this resolution the Council recommended that the regional commissions and other subsidiary bodies of the Council and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should take full cognizance of the anniversary and participate actively in its observance.

Pursuant to this recommendation, the secretariat is submitting document E/ECA/CM.11/60 which, after giving an overview of the history and work of the United Nations, proposes a programme of activities for the commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations in Africa.

8. Any other business (agenda item 8 part IV)

Any other matters which delegations may wish to raise will be considered under this agenda item.

9. Date and venue of the Seventh meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (agenda item 9)

Under this agenda item the Committee may wish to suggest the dates and venue of its next meeting, bearing in mind the fact that its meeting should be held at the same venue as that of the Conference of Ministers and a few days prior to the Conference.

PART V: Adoption of the report and draft resolutions for submission to the Conference of Ministers (agenda item 1 part V)

The meeting will examine and adopt the report together with draft resolutions for consideration by the tenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

2. Closure of the meeting (agenda item 2 part V)

After the adoption of the report, the meeting will be declared closed.